Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 5.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Inquirer.

THE HYPOCHONDRIAC.

BY BOLUS PILLBAGS.

Patient makes complaint.

DEAR DOCTOR:

My health is so strange, I can scarce tell you how;
But will try to describe it, if you'll but allow:
Sometimes I am merry; sometimes I am sad;
Sometimes I am sullen; sometimes I am mad;
Sometimes I am laughing; sometimes I am crying;
Sometimes I am living; sometimes I am dying;
Sometimes I'm despairing; sometimes I am hoping;
Sometimes I am sprightly; sometimes I am moping;
Sometimes I am silent; sometimes I am talking;
Sometimes I am sitting; sometimes I am walking;
Sometimes I'm in bed; sometimes I am not;
Sometimes I have fever, and that pretty hot;
Sometimes I am eating; sometimes I am drinking;
Sometimes I am thoughtless; sometimes I am thinking— *(Stops to take breath.)*

BOLUS:—

Hey day! dearest patient,
You've told me enough;
If there's any cure for you,
Why, I've got the "*stuff.*"

Patient proceeds:

I've a pain in my stomach; I've a pain in my bowels;
I've a pain in my "lugs;" I've a pain in my jowls;
I've a pain in my head; I've a pain in my back;
I've a pain in my shoulder—alas! and a-lack!
I've a pain in my lungs; I've a pain in my side;
I've a pain in my heart, and my kidneys beside;
I've a pain in my liver; I've a pain in my spleen;
But I'm *all over* pained, not a spot left between.
(Gasping for wind.)

BOLUS:—

Hold! hold! tortured mortal,
Tho' much you endure,
If you'll take my prescription,
I'll promise a cure!

Patient continues:

I'm sick in my crown; I'm sick in my heels;
My feet dance jigs, and my brain dances reels;
I'm sick in my hearing; I'm sick in my sight;
I'm sick on my left; I'm sick on my right;
Downward, and upward, and crossways—in brief—
Obliquely, catacornered, I can get no relief;
East, west, north and south, from Georgia to Maine,
I'm the victim of anguish, of torture and pain;
In short, I'm the strangest compound of ills,
Of all the poor devils that ever took pills; [same,
They've done me no good—powders, plasters the
And the learned profession I very much blame;
I have found to my sorrow, that physic's a sham,
But let it all go, it's not worth a d—n!
(Perfectly exhausted.)

BOLUS:—

Tut! tut! my good man,
Such slander eschew—
Do not underrate it;
It's surely *worth* two.

SPEECHES
OF
Senator Crittenden and Vice President Breckinridge,

Delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States, January 4, 1859, on the occasion of the Removal of the Senate to the New Hall.

The Senate met at the usual hour in their old chamber. After prayer and the reading of the Journal—

Mr. STUART moved that Ladies be admitted upon the floor of the Senate to witness the ceremonies of removal, there not being room in the galleries (which were already crowded) to accommodate near all who desired to be present.

Mr. HAMLIN felt compelled to object to this motion, although it was an ungracious and unpleasant task; but on several occasions when ladies had previously been admitted on the floor, it had always resulted in detriment to the public business.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee of Arrangements, to whom had been referred the duty of superintending the preparation of the new chamber for the reception of the Senate, submitted a report, accompanied by a diagram.

The report was read. It states that the committee had arranged the seats and desks for Senators, and for the officers and reporters of the Senate, in the mode exhibited in the diagram. They had also assigned rooms for officers of the Senate. The galleries on the left of the chair were assigned to ladies and the gentlemen accompanying them; those on the right of the chair to gentlemen alone.—The centre portion of the north gallery was reserved for such reporters of the press as may be admitted thereto by the authority of the Senate, except the front desk which was set apart for the reporters of the Senate.

The committee proposed, as the order of proceedings for removing to the new chamber, that after an address, to be delivered by the Vice President, the Senators, preceded by their President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, will move in the usual order of procession to the new chamber, and there assume the seats respectively assigned to them; when, after prayer by the Chaplain, the business will be continued as prescribed by the rules of the Senate.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose and said: I move you, Mr. President and Senators, that we proceed at once to the consideration of this report, and that it be adopted. That is the purpose for which I rise. Before, however, submitting that motion to the vote of the Senate, I hope that I may be indulged in a few words of parting from this chamber. This is to be the last day of our session here; and this place, which has known us so long, is to know us no more forever as a Senate. The parting seems to me, sir, to be somewhat of a solemn one, and full of eventful recollections. I wish, however, only to say a few words.

Many associations, pleasant and proud, bind us and our hearts to this place. We cannot but feel their influence, especially I, Mr. President, whose lot it has been to serve in this body more years than any other member now present. That we should all be attached to it, that my longer association should attach me to it, is most natural. Mr. President, we cannot quit this chamber without some feeling of sacred sadness. This chamber has been the scene of great events. Here questions of American constitutions and laws have been debated; questions of peace and war have been debated and decided; questions of empire have occupied the attention of this assemblage in times past; this was the grand theatre upon which these things have been enacted. They give a sort of consecrated character to this hall.

Sir, great men have been the actors here.—The illustrious dead that have distinguished this body in times past naturally rise to our view on such an occasion. I speak only of what I have seen, and but partially of that, when I say that here, within these walls, I have seen men whose fame is not surpassed, and whose power and ability and patriotism are not surpassed by anything of Grecian or of Roman name. I have seen Clay and Webster and Calhoun and Benton and Leige and Wright and Clayton (last though not least) mingling together in this body at one time, and uniting their counsels for the benefit of their country. They seem to our imagination and sensibilities, on such an occasion as this, to have left their impress on these very walls; and this majestic dome seems almost yet to echo with the voice of their eloquence. This hall seems to be a local habitation for their names. This hall is full of the pure odor of their justly-earned fame. There are others besides those I have named of whom I will not speak, because they have not yet closed their career—not yet ended their services to the country; and they will receive their reward hereafter. There are a host of others that I might mention—that deserve to be mentioned—but it would take too long. Their names are in no danger of being forgotten, nor their services unthought of or unhonored.

Sir, we leave behind us, in going from this hall, these associations, these proud imaginations, so well calculated to prompt to a generous emulation of their services to their country; but we will carry along with us, to the new chamber to which we are to go, the spirit and the memory of all these things; we will carry with us all the inspiration which our illustrious predecessors are calculated to give; and wherever we sit we shall be the Senate of the United States of America—a great, a powerful, a conservative body in the government of this country, and a body that will maintain, as I trust and believe under all circumstances and in all times to come, the honor, the right, and the glory of this country. Because we leave this chamber, we shall not leave behind us any sentiment of patriotism, any devotion to the country which the illustrious exemplars that have gone before us have set to us. These, like our household gods, will be carried with us; and we, the representatives of the States of this mighty Union, will be found always equal, I trust, to the exigencies of any time that may come upon our country. No matter under what sky we may sit; no matter what dome may cover us, the great patriotic spirit of the Senate of the United States will be there; and I have an abiding confidence that it will never fail in the performance of its duty, sit where it may, even though it were in a desert.

But it is yet, sir, not possible to leave this hall without casting behind us many longing and lingering looks. It has been the scene of the past; the new chamber is to be the scene of the future; and that future, I hope, will not be dishonored by any comparisons to be made with the past. It, too, will have its illustrations of great public services rendered by great men and great patriots; and this body, the great preservative element of the Government, will discharge all its duties, taking care to preserve the Union of the States which they represent—the source of all their honors, the source of the trust which they sit here to execute, the source as it has been and as it will be of their country's greatness, happiness, and prosperity, in times to come as it has been in the time that is past.

Mr. President, I cannot detain you longer. I move that the vote of the Senate be now taken on the report which has been presented, and that it be adopted.

The question was then taken on the report of the committee, and it was adopted, *nem. con.*

The VICE PRESIDENT then spoke as follows:

SENATORS: I have been charged by the committee to whom you confided the arrangements of this day, with the duty of expressing some of the reflections that naturally occur in taking final leave of a chamber which has so long been occupied by the Senate. In the progress of our country and the growth of the representation, this room has become too contracted for the representatives of the States now existing and soon too exist; and, accordingly, you are about to exchange it for a hall affording accommodations adequate to the present and the future. The occasion suggests many interesting reminiscences, and it may be agreeable in the first place to occupy a few minutes with a short account of the various places at which Congress has assembled, of the struggles which proceeded the permanent location of the seat of government, and of the circumstances under which it was finally established on the banks of the Potomac.

The Congress of the Revolution was sometimes a fugitive, holding its sessions, as the chances of war required, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, Annapolis, and York.—During the period between the conclusion of peace and the commencement of the present government it met at Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and N. York.

After the idea of a permanent Union had been executed in part by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, the question presented itself of fixing a seat of government, and this immediately called forth intense interest and rivalry.

That the place should be central, having regard to the population and territory of the Confederacy, was the only point common to the contending parties. Propositions of all kinds were offered, debated, and rejected, sometimes with intemperate warmth. At length, on the 7th of October, 1783, the Congress being at Princeton—whither they had been driven from Philadelphia, by the insults of a body of armed men—it was resolved that a building for the use of Congress be erected near the falls of the Delaware. This was soon after modified, by requiring suitable buildings to be also erected near the falls of the Potomac, that the residence of Congress might alternate between those two places. But the question was not allowed to rest, and at length, after frequent and warm debates, it was resolved that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and commissioners were appointed with full power to lay out a district for a federal town near the falls of the Delaware. And, in the meantime, Congress assembled alternately at Trenton, and Annapolis; but the representatives of other States were unremitting in exertions for their respective localities.

On the 23d of December, 1684, it was resolved to remove to the City of New York, and to remain there until the building on the Delaware should be completed; and, accordingly, on the 11th of January, 1785, the Congress met at New York, where they continued to hold their session until the Confederation gave place to the Constitution.

The commissioners to lay out a federal town on the Delaware, reported their proceedings to Congress but no further steps were taken to carry the revolution into effect.

When the bonds of union were drawn closer by the organization of the new government under the Constitution on the 31 of March, 1780, the subject was revived and discussed with greater warmth than before; it was conceded on all sides that the residence of Congress should continue at one place, and the prospect of stability in the government, invested the question with a deeper interest.

Some members proposed New York as being "superior to any place they knew for the orderly and decent behavior of its inhabitants." To this it was answered that it was not desirable that the political capital should be in a commercial metropolis. Others ridiculed the idea of building palaces in the woods. Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, thought it highly unreasonable to fix the seat of government in such a position as to have nine States of the thirteen to the northward of the place; while the South Carolinians objected to Philadelphia on account of the number of Quakers, who, they said, continually annoyed the Southern members with schemes of emancipation.

In the midst of these disputes the House of Representatives resolved: "That the permanent seat of government ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna." On the introduction of a bill to give effect to this resolution, much feeling was exhibited, especially by the Southern members. Mr. Madison thought if the proceedings of that day had been foreseen by Virginia, that State might not have become a party to the Constitution. The question was allowed by every member to be a matter of great importance. Mr. Scott said the future tranquility and well-being of the U. States depended as much on this as any question that ever had or could come before Congress. And Mr. Fisher Ames remarked that every principle of pride and honor, and even of patriotism, were engaged. For a time any agreement appeared impossible, but the good genius of our system finally prevailed, and on the 16th of July, 1790, an act was passed containing the following clause:

"That a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague, be, and the same is hereby, accepted, for the permanent seat of the government of the U. States."

The same act provided that Congress should hold its sessions at Philadelphia until the first Monday in November, 1800, when the government should remove to the district selected on the Potomac. Thus was settled a question which had produced much sectional feeling between the States. But all difficulties were not yet surmounted; for Congress, either from indifference or the want of money, failed to make adequate appropriations for the erection of public buildings, and the commissioners were often reduced to great straits to maintain the progress of the work. Finding it impossible to borrow money in Europe, or to obtain it from Congress, Washington, in December, 1796, made a personal appeal to the Legislature of Maryland, which was responded to by an advance of $100,000; but in so deplorable a condition was the credit of the federal government, that the State required as a guaranty of payment the pledge of the private credit of the commissioners.

From the beginning Washington had advocated the present seat of government—its establishment here was due, in a large measure, to his influence; it was his wisdom and prudence that composed disputes, and settled conflicting titles, and it was chiefly through his personal influence that the funds were provided to prepare the buildings for the reception of the President and Congress.

The wings of the Capitol having been sufficiently prepared, the government removed to this District, on the 17th of November, 1800. Or, as Mr. Walcott expressed it, left the comforts of Philadelphia "to go to the Indian place with the long name, in the woods on the Potomac." I will not pause to describe the appearance at that day of the place where the city was to be. Cotemporary accounts represent it as desolate in the extreme, with its long unopened avenues and streets, its deep morasses, and its vast area covered with trees instead of houses. It is enough to say, that Washington projected the whole plan upon a scale of centuries, and that time enough remains to fill the measure of his great conception.

The Senate continued to occupy the north wing, and the House of Representatives the south wing of the Capitol until the 24th of August, 1814, when the British army entered the city and burned the public buildings. This occurred during the recess, and the President immediately convened the Congress. Both Houses met in a brick building, known as Blodget's Hotel, which occupied a part of the square now covered by the General Post Offices. But the accommodations in that house being quite insufficient, a number of public-spirited citizens erected a more commodious building on Capitol Hill, and tendered it to Congress: the offer was accepted, and both Houses continued to occupy it until the wings of the new Capitol were completed. This building yet stands on the street opposite the north-eastern corner of the Capitol square, and has since been occasionally occupied by persons employed in different branches of the public service.

On the 6th of December, 1819, the Senate assembled for the first time in this chamber, which has been the theatre of their deliberations for more than thirty-nine years.

And now the strifes and uncertainties of the past are finished; we see around us on every side the proofs of stability and improvement; this Capitol is worthy of the Republic; noble public buildings meet the view on every hand; treasures of science and the arts begin to accumulate. As this flourishing city enlarges, it testifies to the wisdom and forecast that dictated the plan of it. Future generations will not be disturbed with questions concerning the centre of population or of territory, since the steamboat, the railroad, and the telegraph have made communication almost instantaneous.—The spot is sacred by a thousand memories, which are so many pledges that the city of Washington, founded by him and bearing his revered name, with its beautiful site, bounded by picturesque eminences, and the broad Potomac, and lying within view of his home and his tomb, shall remain forever the political Capitol of the U. States.

It would be interesting to note the gradual changes which have occurred in the practical working of the government since the adoption of the Constitution; and it may be appropriate to this occasion to remark one of the most striking of them. At the origin of the government the Senate seemed to be regarded chiefly as an executive council. The President often visited the chamber and conferred personally with this body. Most of its business was transacted with closed doors, and it took comparatively little part in the legislative debates.

The rising and vigorous intelects of the country sought the arena of the House of Representatives as the appropriate theatre for the display of their powers. Mr. Madison observed on some occasion that, being a young man, and desiring to increase his reputation, he could not afford to enter the Senate; and it will be remembered that, so late as 1812, the great debates which preceded the war, and aroused the country to the assertion of its rights; took place in the other branch of Congress. To such an extent was the idea of seclusion carried, that when this chamber was completed, no seats were prepared for the accommodation of the public; and it was not until many years afterwards that the semi circular gallery was erected which admits the people to be witnesses of your proceedings. But now the Senate, besides its peculiar relations to the executive department of the government, assumes its full share of duty as a co-equal branch of the Legislature; indeed from the limited number of its members, and for other obvious reasons, the most important questions, especially of foreign policy, are apt to pass first under discussion in this body, and to be a member of it is justly regarded as one of the highest honors which can be conferred on an American statesman.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the causes of this change, or to say that it is a concession both to the importance and individuality of the States, and to the free and open character of the government.

In connection to this easy but thorough transition, it is worthy of remark that it has been effected without a charge from any quarter that the Senate has transcended its constitutional sphere—a tribute at once to the moderation of the Senate, and another proof of thoughtful men of the comprehensive wisdom with which the framers of the Constitution secured essential principles without inconveniently embarassing the action of the government.

The progress of this popular movement, in one aspect of it, has been steadily and marked. At the origin of the government, no arrangements in the Senate were made for spectators: in this chamber about one-third of the space is allotted to the public, and in the new apartment the galleries cover two-thirds of its arena. In all free countries the admission of the people to witness legislative proceedings is an essential element of public confidence, and it is not to be anticipated that this wholesome principle will ever be abused by the substitution of partial and interested demonstrations for the expression of a matured and enlightened public opinion. Yet it should never be forgotten that not France, but the turbulent spectators within the hall, awed and controlled the French Assembly. With this lesson and its consequences before us, the time will never come when the deliberations of the Senate shall be swayed by the blandishments or the thunders of the galleries.

It is impossible to disconnect from an occasion like this, a crowd of reflections on our own past history, and of speculation on the future. The most meagre account of the Senate involves a summary of the progress of our country. From year to year, you have seen your representation enlarge; time and again you have proudly welcomed a new sister into the Confederacy, and the occurrences of this day are a material and impressive proof of the growth and prosperity of the United States.—Three periods in the history of the Senate mark in striking contrast three epochs in the history of the Union.

On the 3d of March, 1789, when the government was organized under the Constitution the Senate was composed of the representatives of eleven States, containing three millions of people.

On the 6th of December, 1819, when the Senate met for the first time, in this room, it was composed of the representatives of twenty-one States, containing nine millions of people.

To-day, it is composed of the representatives of thirty-two States, containing more than twenty-eight millions of people, prosperous, happy, and still devoted to constitutional liberty. Let these great facts speak for themselves to all the world.

The career of the United States cannot be measured by that of any people of whom history gives account; and the mind is almost appalled at the contemplation of the prodigious force which has marked their progress. Sixty-nine years ago, thirteen States, containing three millions of inhabitants, burdened with debt, and exhausted by the long war of independence, established for their common good a free constitution, on principles new to mankind, and began their experiment with the good wishes of a few doubting friends, and the derision of the whole world. Look at the result to-day: twenty-eight millions of people, in every way happier than an equal number in any other part of the globe, the centre of population and political power descending the western slopes of the Alleghany mountains, and the original thirteen States, forming but the eastern margin on the map of our vast possessions. See, besides, christianity, civilization, and the arts given to a continent—the despised colonies grown into a power of the first class, representing and protecting ideas that involve the progress of the human race—a commerce greater than that of any other nation - every variety of climate, soil, and production to make a people powerful and happy—free interchange between the States—in a word, behold present greatness, and in the future an empire to which the ancient mistress of the world in the height of her glory could not be compared. Such is our country: ay, and more than my mind could conceive, or my tongue could utter. Is there an American who regrets the past? Is there one who will deride his country's laws, pervert his Constitution, or alienate her people? If there be such a man, let his memory descend to posterity laden with the execrations of all mankind.

So happy is the political and social condition of the U. States, and so accustomed are we to the secure enjoyment of a freedom elsewhere unknown, that we are apt to undervalue the treasures we possess, and to lose in some degree the sense of obligation to our forefathers. But when the strifes of faction shake the government, and even threaten it, we may pause with advantage long enough to remember that we are reaping the reward of other men's labors. This liberty we inherit—this admirable Constitution, which has survived peace and war, prosperity and adversity—this double scheme of government, State and Federal, so peculiar and so little understood by other Powers, yet which protects the earnings of industry, and makes the largest personal freedom compatible with public order; these great results were not achieved without wisdom, and toil, and blood. The touching and heroic record is before the world; but to all this we were born, and like heirs upon whom has been cast a great inheritance, have only the high duty to preserve, to extend, and to adorn it. The grand productions of the era in which the foundations of this government were laid, reveal the deep sense its founders had of their obligations to the whole family of man. Let us never forget that the responsibilities imposed on this generation are by so much the greater than those which rested on our revolutionary ancestors, as the population, extent and power of our country surpass the dawning promise of its origin.

It would be a pleasing task to pursue many trains of thought, not wholly foreign to this occasion, but the temptation to enter the wide field must be rigorously curbed, yet I may be pardoned, perhaps for one or two additional reflections.

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen who have engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and the stranger, as they wanderer thro' the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame—associated in life—death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who, in their generation, sometimes divided, sometimes led, and sometimes resisted, public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, *the* Senator—inflexible, austere, oppressed but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public functions—seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it; a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his rigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was every inch a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself, and scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor.—Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that, of yore, electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage—all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—whose light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest part of the civilized world; and whose declining sun, as it hastened down the West, threw back its level beams in hues of mellow splendor to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point with gratified pride to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory come the names of Adams, Hayne, Macon, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these to awaken emulation, or to plunge in despair! Fortunate will be the American statesman who, in this age, or in succeeding times shall contribute to invest the new hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowledgement to the Divine Power, who controls the destinies of empires, and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men, yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder with ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutedly trust that another Senate, in another age shall bear to a new and larger chamber this Constitution vigorous and inviolate—and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States still united, prosperous and free.

AN ARAB MAGICIAN.—Caleb Lyon of Lyonsdale, relates some remarkable tricks that were performed by an Arab magician. A cane was handed to the party for inspection, and proved to be a plain stick, on which the knots of the limbs were visable; on returning it to the conjurer, however, it became a serpant, which wriggled about for a few minutes, and then suddenly became a stick again. This trick which is said to be a common one with the Arabs, was repeated several times. The next trick was more startling. A black liquid was poured into a boy's hand, and in it, as in a mirror, one of Mr. Lyon's companions, a native of South Carolina, behold a rice plantation of his own State, and his father who had been dead many years, riding through the field on horseback.

WOULDN'T BITE SUCH BAIT.—Our friend Jones has been doing homage to a pair of bright eyes, and talking tender things by moonlight, lately. A few evenings since, Jones resolved to "make his destiny secure." Accordingly he fell on his knees before the fair dulcinea, and made his passion known. Much to his surprise, she refused him out flat. Jumping to his feet, he informed her in no choice terms that there were as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Judge of the exasperation of our worthy swain, when she coolly replied: "Yes, but they don't bite at toads!" Jones has learned a lesson.

The Paris correspondent of the Continental Review states that a coldness has sprung up between the Pope and the French Government. The latter is suspected of reviving the French Kingdom of Italy, with Prince Napoleon at its head, and of changing the dynasty of Naples, which is to be supplanted by Murat, a relation of Napoleon. The Papal Government is to be deprived of some of its possessions, which are to be added to those French States. A French army of eighty thousand men, it is said, will be sent into Italy. The correspondent concludes by saying that "the belief is universal here that we are on the eve of great events."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, JAN. 28, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

MONEY! MONEY!!—The approaching Court will be a favorable opportunity for many who owe us for subscription, advertising and job work, to call and settle. Those not coming to town can send the amounts with their neighbors who do come. This is intended for all who are indebted. If persons cannot pay all they owe us, (and none owe us very large bills, they can certainly pay us a part of the amount) We have payments to make, and must have money some how or another.

Jan. 28, 1859.

MORE TAXES.

The taxpayers have no doubt become aware of the fact, ere this, that the taxes for Bedford County have been increased to a considerable amount for the next year. The Poor Tax was considerably lowered under the control of the late opposition board of Directors, and since the Locofocos have got into power there again, they have put them up. All our taxpayers know that the County taxes for Bedford County have been enormously high for many years, and yet the Locofoco Commissioners have increased them alarmingly for the next year. Whither are we tending? Is it not time the people of poor old tax-ridden Bedford County should look to their own interests, and place officers in power who are in favor of retrenchment and reform? People of Bedford County, think of these things, and act upon them when the proper time comes.

DEATHS.—We are sorry to record the death of Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, on Tuesday morning last, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Brown was an old and much esteemed citizen, and his demise is much regretted. But a few months since he enjoyed his usual remarkably good health.

O. C. HARTLEY, Esq., of Galveston, Texas, and formerly of Bedford, died very suddenly, of apoplexy, a few weeks since, aged, we presume, about 38 years. He was a young man of talent, and stood high in his adopted State.—It was only a few weeks since he returned home from a visit to his friends in this place, in perfect health. He was Reporter for the State of Texas at the time of his death, the superintendance of the publication of the laws of which he was attending in Philadelphia last summer and fall. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolutions have passed the Pennsylvania Legislature instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our members, to vote for an increase of duty on articles of foreign importation. They passed unanimously in the Senate, and only two voted against them in the House, Messrs. Goepp and Laird, both Locofocos. We are sorry that on account of sickness, our representative, Mr. Williams, was not present to record his vote in their favor.

We received a letter the other day, from a young friend who recently removed to Philadelphia, and we are happy to hear of his good prospects. He speaks encouragingly of the future of Philadelphia. The good opinion he expresses of our friend, D. J. Chapman, Esq., is subscribed to by all acquainted with that gentleman.

They have had quite a lively time in the U. S. Senate on Friday last, between Douglas, Fitch, and Jeff. Davis. Very hard words passed. Davis apologized to Douglas. A duel was expected between Douglas and Fitch, and a long correspondence between them has taken place. The Democratic cauldron is boiling.—We will publish the facts next week.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, abolishing the Canal Board. It will be signed by the Governor. This is right, and it would have been well for the interest of the tax-payers, had the board been abolished years ago.

We publish on the outside of our paper, today, the speeches of Messrs. Crittenden and Breckenridge, delivered in the old Senate Chamber, previous to the Senate's vacating it for the new Hall. They are interesting and will repay a perusal.

The weather has again become mild and pleasant. The Juniata has been frozen over in only a few places this winter, and we have not yet had any good sleighing.

RIGHT.—The Republicans in Congress have held a caucus and decided to oppose the admission of Oregon, and insist upon the removal of the English restriction on Kansas so as to place the two Territories on an equal footing. The Locomptonites wish to admit Oregon with 45,000 of a population and reject Kansas with 90,000. What will Locofocos not do?

PURCHASE OF CUBA.—Mr. Slidell, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the Senate, has introduced into that body a bill to authorize the President to renew negotiations for the purchase of the island of Cuba, and placing in the hands of the Executive the sum of thirty millions of dollars for that purpose. Provision is made for raising the money by loan at five per cent., redeemable in not less than twenty years. The proposition is understood to be in accordance with the views of the President; and his adherents in Congress, it is said, intend to press its passage at an early day It is doubtful whether Spain is ready to part with Cuba, and there is, therefore, nothing in the project of Senator Slidell worthy of consideration.

The regular Meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association" will be held this (Friday) Evening in the German Reformed Church. An essay will be read by O.E Shananon, Esq.

PURGATORY NOT RECOGNIZED IN COURT.—The heirs of John Handly, of Seneca county, Ohio, deceased, contested the validity of certain clauses in his will, which bequeathed sums of money to the Roman Catholic Church for the benefit of souls in purgatory. At the last term of the court a jury sustained the will, but the case having been continued, the court held that the devise was not to any one in being. Also that the provisions of the two clauses were uncertain and not susceptible of execution of their own provisions. The clauses must therefore be set aside and the property decreed to the heirs.

The Tariff—Our Legislature.

The following resolutions were passed by both branches of our Legislature on Wednesday week—in the Senate unanimously, in the House of Representatives, with but two dissenting votes—Goepp, of Northampton, and Laird, of Erie:

Whereas, The experience of the past and present most fully demonstrates that it is a wise beneficent policy of the General Government, which dictates the impositions of duties on such products of foreign nations as come in such direct contact with those of our country, as to interfere and prostrate the trade on our own soil and among our own citizens.

And, whereas, for want of such aid, the country is filled with foreign products, the result of cheap labor; the momentary affairs of the nation disarranged by the exportatation of specie, to pay an indebtedness abroad, and the citizens and laborers in money departments of trade compelled to abandon their accustomed employment; especially do our own coal and iron interests suffer. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to labor for the passage (at the present session) of such an act as will not only tend to increase the revenue by the imposition of duties, but afford adequate protection to all the interests of the country, injured by the productions of the cheap labor of other countries, but more especially to urge an increase of duties on coal and iron—in which so large a portion of our own people are deeply interested.

Resolved, That the views of the President, expressed in his late annual message, in reference to the advantage of specific over ad valorem duties, as more uniform, less liable to frauds, and affording the most certain amount of revenue and protection, meets our most hearty approval.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the above preamble and resolutions informing them of their adoption.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE APPEAL FOR THE MOUNT VERNON FUND.—John A. Washington, the occupant of Mount Vernon, advertises in an Alexandria paper that he has five negro women and girls and two boys that he wants to hire out—"apply personally at Mount Vernon, where the negroes can be seen and examined." Let us by all means fill up the Mount Vernon fund without delay, and stop this profanation of the last resting place of Washington. We can conceive of no more eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the country than this advertisement of John A. Washington. "Negro men and women to let at the grave of Washington!" By all means let us get this John A. Washington and his human cattle from Mount Vernon in the quickest possible time.

DEATH OF SAM JONES.—The Tampa *Peninsular*, of the 1st inst. states that the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief, Sam Jones, is dead, and that Tiger Tail has been appointed in his stead. So the old Chief has at last carried out his resolve, to deposit his bones in the land of his fathers, from which no bribe or persecution with fire and sword could swerve him. He told the government agent, when approached a few months since on the subject of removal, that "wagon loads of money" would be no inducement.

Donovan, the Irish bully, was convicted in the Dauphin County court, last week, of assault and battery. Sentence is deferred till Feb. Court, when we hope he will get his deserts.

An End to the Kansas Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.

Leavenworth advices to the 20th state that Capt. Montgomery, of the "Jay-Hawkers," has voluntarily given himself up to the authorities to await a trial upon the charges of complicity in the recent troubles in southern Kansas. It is reported that Capt. Brown, the chief of the opposition desperadoes, has left the Territory. No further difficulties are apprehended.

There was no excitement at Leavenworth.

BUYING CUBA.

Immeasurable as are the enormities of human folly, it would seem at first blush that the follies enacted by our politicians who profess to be intent on acequiring Cuba—("reannexing" it, will probably be the term by which the proposed robbery will be commended in the next National Democratic Platform)—would seem to out-Herod any former exhibitions in this line. Cuba is the largest and most cherished external possession of a nation which has outlived, indeed, its palmiest days of power and grandeur, but which is only rendered the more proud, sensitive and jealous of its honor, by a painful consciousness of its own decline and decay. Under any circumstances, to persuade this nation to sell us Cuba would be a very difficult and delicate operation, like asking an old noble, the living head of a family that won renown in the Crusades or the War of the Roses, to sell his daughter to a lucky grogseller or pigdriver for the means of eking out in relative comfort his few remaining years. A Franklin or a Talleyrand, with *carte blanche* from an astute and close-mouthed Government, might well shrink from undertaking so critical, distasteful, unpromising a negotiation. Success in it might well make the fortune of the shrewdest diplomatist ever "sent abroad to lie "for the good of his country."

But in the management of their Cubian diplomacy, our Democratic statesmen evince neither tact, adress, nor even simple common sense. They act precisely as the grogseller or pigdriver would were he to belt into the presence of the decayed aristocrat in muddy boots and with his hat on, and, shaking a bag of eagles in his face, blurt out, "There's $10,000 "in hard cash for your daughter—all earned in "my regular course of trade—and if you don't "give her to me for that magnificent sum, I'll "take her away by force, and you can't help "yourself." A slimy, crawling worm would be ashamed to yield to such solicitation as that.

The House has, very properly, asked the President to inform it whether he knows, officially, that France and England have agreed to prevent our getting possession of Cuba under any circumstances. That he knows it *unofficially*, we presume no one doubts, as an ex-Minister to London is not to be supposed ignorant on such a point of a fact which is pretty well known to everybody else. The only question in the premises is—Have France and England formally apprised our Government that they will not let us do what we have formally notified them that we will not let either of *them* do? Since we have repeatedly notified them we will not allow any formidable maritime power to acquire Cuba from Spain, have they been equally frank in revealing *their* intentions and resolutions to us? Plainly, they ought to have done so, and we presume they have, since Mr. Buchanan hesitates to answer; and meantime a caucus of Democratic Senators is held at which it is resolved to have Slidell's modest proposition to put $30,000,000 (of promises for our children to pay) into the hands of Mr. Buchanan, to be used in operations looking to the acquisition of Cuba. The Democratic side of the House is to follow suit, and we shall soon have this Thirty Million job brought before Congress and the Country in all its monstrous proportions.

The concoctors of this nefarious scheme are not idiots, as they would at first seem to be.—They know, just as well as we do, that Spain will never yield to such beastly solicitations, and that, if her Court and Cabinet could be bribed into yielding assent to such a National dishonor, her People, backed by France and England, would arrest the conspiracy far this side of consummation. What is the real meaning, then, of this seeming futility? We answer—it is a dodge of political gamblers—a bold stroke for triumph in 1860. It is not intended to acquire Cuba, but to diffuse among the ignorant, greedy and unprincipled portion of our people a notion that the acquisition of Cuba would be a capital thing if it could only be accomplished. That is enough for the present purpose. How Tyler tripped up Van Buren in 1843-4 by pressing the Annexation of Texas—how Pierce swept State after State in 1852 through the secret organization and machinations of "The Order of the Lone Star," or whatever was the name of the filibuster organization at that time, our Slidells and Jeff. Davises understand right well. Let them only, with the help of sundry whiffling journals in this city and elsewhere, inflame the popular lust of acquisition, and direct it toward "the gem of the Antilles," and their battle for 1860 is half won.

We meet this juggle at the outset. We insist that territorial extension is not now desirable for our country, that we have more good land already than we can subdue and cultivate for a century, that the acquisition of a great, rich island like Cuba would involve an enormous increase of our Military and Naval expenditure, and a general misdirection of our National policy and aspirations at war with republican purity and simplicity. The acquisition of Cuba would largely increase the annual cost of our already prodigal and needy government, while it would scarcely add to so much as it subtracted from our annual revenue. It would thrust us into the midst of the possessions in the West Indies of the great European States, would soon involve us in pro-slavery filibuster raids upon Hayti, and expose us to dangerous complications and frequent wars.—If Cuba were freely offered us to-morrow, with the hearty assent of every European power, we should urge its prompt and positive refusal.

But to dream of acquiring it in defiance not only of every impulse, every instinct, of the haughty and sensitive Spanish nation, but of the stern determination which we have justified by proclaiming that neither of them would be permitted under any circumstances to acquire that island—is sheer madness. Far better strike for India at once, or propose to revolutionize Ireland by the aid of the plotters whose recent arrest has excited so much good-natured surprise on both sides of the Atlantic. Had Commodore Vanderbilt, during his pleasure cruise to Europe, stopped a week to bombard and carry by assault Gibraltar, he would not have acted more absurdly than do those who shall favor Mr. Slidell's proposition with any idea that it is to lead to the acquisition of Cuba. But look at just the project in its true light of a politician's dodge—a tub thrown to the greenest of whales—a shrewd device for keeping possession of the National Treasury, and enjoying the disbursement not merely of a beggarly thirty millions, but of eighty millions per annum, down to March 4, 1865—and the game is easily understood. Viewed in that light, the inevitable defeat of the project in Congress is no obstacle to the realization of its ends, but rather a means of securing them. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEXICO.

News from the City of Mexico to the 27th of December, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th, received via Havana, furnish some additional information as to the late Mexican revolution. It appears that Echeagaray, commander of the army known as the Eastern Division, pronounced at Ayutla on the 20th of December. After fruitless negotiations, Zuloaga was just on the point of marching against Echeagaray, ignorant that in the meantime that commander had been made a prisoner by the Governor of Puebla, when he was himself stopped by a pronunciamiento on the part of the garrison of Mexico, headed by Gen. Robles, who, it seems, had been in correspondence with Echeagaray.

This new pronunciamiento set forth that, as neither the Government of Zuloaga nor that called constitutional had the moral or physical force to give peace to Mexico, it was necessary that both should cease to exist, and that a new Administration should be established, resting not upon the proclamation of the army, but upon the consent and co-operation of the peaceable, wealthy and industrious citizens of all parties, who suffered most from the present state of commotion. That to bring about this result, a junta should be formed (to which measure Echeagaray had consented) of such respectable citizens of the different States, of all classes and parties, as the war had driven to take refuge in the capitol, which junta, within five days, should proceed to establish a provisional Administration, nominating the person to exercise provisionally the supreme power, fixing the limits of his authority, and prescribing also the mode and form in which he should call upon the nation to frame a new Government; and that, until this provisional Government was established, Gen. Robles should be invited to the chief command.

The Governor of Puebla gave in his adherence to this new movement. Robles sent off commissioners to Miramon, commanding the army of the north, and to Juarez, at Vera Cruz, and, as if to open the way to reconciliation and union, all the political prisoners in Mexico were released, and the towns of Cordova and Orizaba, in the State of Vera Cruz, which the Zuloagaist had occupied, were abandoned to the Constitutionalists, who are also reported to have occupied Jalapa.

During the session of the junta, assembled in accordance with this pronunciamiento, news arrived of Miramon's victory over Degollado—whether details of the occupation of Guadalajara, of which a telegraphic account had some time before been received, or a fresh victory, does not distinctly appear. This news, however, whatever it was, decided the choice of the junta in favor of Miramon as Provisional Chief. What conditions for the exercise of this Provisional authority were fixed upon, or what provisions made for framing a new Constitution, we are not informed, nor is there yet any certain information whether Juarez, at Vera Cruz, and much less whether Vidnarri and the other northern chiefs, will be disposed to come into this arrangement. Miramon, thus raised to the head of affairs, and who has the prestige of two brilliant victories to sustain him, is quite a young man, not yet 30, and brought into notice entirely by the recent troubles. While Comonfort held the supreme power and endeavored to steer a middle course between the Conservatives and Reformers, Miramon, who, in Santa Anna's time, had been only a lieutenant, headed, along with Osollos, one of those bodies of guerillas which, in the name of "religion and privileges," annoyed without essentially endangering the administration of Comonfort. When the revolution headed by Zuloaga broke out, Osollos and Miramon joined in it, and by their skill and daring contributed largely to its success. They were rewarded for their services by the command of the Northern army, Osollos receiving the chief command, to which, on his death, Miramon succeeded. Whether he possesses civil as well as military talent, remains to be seen.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE DUQUESNE LETTER IN ENGLAND.

The celebrated epistle of our worthy President has at length reached England, and the London Times takes hold of it in sober earnest, commenting upon it with a gravity of manner that would be only suitable to a more important paper. The British Journal thinks that this letter affords conclusive evidence that our institutions are fast going to decay. It cannot separate James Buchanan, the President, from James Buchanan, the individual, but seizes upon his ex-official platitudes, designed to tickle the ears of his personal adherents, as if they were invested with all the importance that official seals and government endersements could confer upon them. There is a little secret history connected with this demonstration of Presidential honesty which has not reached England. If it ever reaches that country, our sensitive neighbors beyond the Atlantic may find a text for a legion of sermons on the political corruption in our high places, as well as the political duplicity among our great men.

The New York Times ridicules the earnestness with which its English namesake treats this letter, alleging that Mr. Buchanan no more represents this country, except in barely his official acts, than William Walker represents the government of Nicaragua, and styles our President the "Great American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century." In this vein the Times continues:

"Anything, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan may write to Fort Duquesne, concerning "the future of the United States," is of about as much consequence as anything that Fort Duquesne might write to him would be. Mr. Buchanan's perceptions of the present are not particularly keen; but, when we come to looking into the future, we beat of that which is an utter impossibility for a man of Mr. Buchanan's calibre; and a very fortunate thing it is for him, too. If he could look into the future sufficiently to judge what posterity will say of him, or even how his present parasites will talk of him after the first Tuesday of November, 1860, he would be the most miserable of men. What Mr. Buchanan wrote to Fort Duquesne he wrote to gratify his spite at finding himself so entirely scouted in his own State, as he was in the October elections. His letter meant nothing more than bile, and no body ever accepted it as meaning any more.

"We gladly believe in the bright predictions of still further greatness and prosperity for England, in the future, which the Times and many of the public men in that country delight to indulge in. But we also believe in a brighter and a more glorious future for our own country than Mr. Buchanan has sufficient capacity to anticipate. The Mistake took a fit of maudlin piety when he found, or imagined—for indeed the charge, so far, rests only on his assertion—that money had been used against his party. Money enough had been employed, before the Duquesne letter, for the purposes of the Democratic party, and had been used with success, without the voice of the Mistake being heard in the land to denounce it. We regret, as much as anybody can, to see corruption pervert the uses, and destroy the purity, of any of our institutions, no matter who enjoys its results. But neither do we approve of the hypocrisy which selects convenient cases for objection, and leaves all others to go unwhipt of Justice; nor can we be content to see the future of this country regarded through the spectacles of the Great, if not the greatest, American Mistake of the Nineteenth Century."

FROM KANSAS--MORE FIGHTING IN PROSPECT.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1859.

The Osawatamie (Kansas) correspondent of The Democrat says that Capt. Hamilton, the leader of the party who committed the atrocious murders at Chouteau's trading post last May, has taken the field in Southern Kansas, with a large body of desperate men, and has already committed various outrages.

Mr. Bailey, a Free-State man, was charged with stealing negroes from Vernon County, Missouri, and killed, and the house of Mr. Bloomfield, a wealthy Free-State resident of Vernon County had been sacked and burned. It was reported that Montgomery was raising party to repel the invasion by Hamilton, and that both parties are determined to fight.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a gang of "Jayhawkers" under Capt. Brown entered Bates County, Mo., on Thursday last, and stole four horses from Jesse Jackson and burned his house.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gov. Medary has ordered four companies of dragoons to that region; also, that he has ordered four companies of militia to be raised in Linn and Bourbon Counties, the officers for which have already been commissioned; and that he has telegraphed to the Secretary of War to send on arms and ammunition from St. Louis, which has been done. It is expected that these counties will be kept under martial law for some time.

A trustworthy person from the vicinity of Fort Scott represents the acts committed there as similar to those of the time of the notorious Murrell. The whole country is divided into "Jayhawkers" and "Anti-Jayhawkers." The former commit all sorts of crimes, and are openly upheld by some methodist preachers and many respectable people. The "Jayhawkers" justify their acts as a proper revenge for the same kind of depredations and worse atrocities committed upon them by the Pro-Slavery party when they were in a majority. The Pro-Slavery party still hold most of the offices, and are accused of oppressive acts. The old prosecution pending on account of the former troubles are the great cause of dissatisfaction.

A dispatch from Kansas City says that a quorum of both Houses of the Kansas Legislature met at Lawrence on the 3d, and passed a resolution to meet and organize at Lecompton on the next day. A caucus was also held for the purpose of fixing upon a place to hold the session, nearly all of those present being agreed to adjourn from Lecompton to some other point in the Territory.

At night, a general caucus of the Ultras was held, and nominations for officers made, embracing Mr. Larsalere for Speaker, Mr. Delahay for Clerk, and Mr. Thatcher for Printer. It was the general opinion that this organization would carry everything, and control the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A caucus of the democratic Senators was held yesterday, on the President's recommendation, in reference to Cuba. A debate of some three or four hours ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and if so, of what character. According to the best attainable information, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Shields. Though favorable to the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action at this time impolitic and calculated to impair rather than improve our prospects to that end. Mr. Douglas regarded appearances as gloomy, but would support Mr. Slidell's bill placing in the hands of the President $30,000,000 to be used in negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would endorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing. He (Mr. Douglas) had long desired the acquisition of Cuba. In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was on the happening of another case similar to that of the Black Warrior, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards.

The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated, but the probability is the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

The following paragraph we clip from the Hagerstown "Herald and Torch:"

"HON. E. MCPHERSON.—This gentleman, member of Congress elect from the adjoining District in Pennsylvania, has recently been spending a few days among his relations in this town, and looks remarkably well. Mr. McPherson is the youngest member of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the next Congress, and when a candidate, was ridiculed on account of his youth and obscurity, by the Locofoco press, but he vanquished their veteran war horse, and taught them a lesson which they will not soon forget. Being a gentleman of much good practical sense, fair oratorical powers, and liberal, conservative views upon the political questions of the day, we have no doubt he will attain a position in the next House, and become a useful and creditable representative."

See advertisement of Sanfords' Liver Invigorator.

Executive Encroachments.

Judge Robertson, of Richmond, Va., has written an article for the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which he shows, in a forcible manner, the monarchical proclivities of Mr. Buchanan, as exhibited in the following passage of his late Annual Message:

"The Executive Government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. When this fails, it can proceed no further. I cannot legitimately resort to force, without the direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit, and protect the lives and property of our own citizens on their passage. It is true, that on a sudden emergency of this character, the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility."

After commenting upon the term 'Executive Government,' a thing not recognized by the Constitution, the 'executive' being but a department of the Government, and the expression as used by Mr. B. is calculated to create an improper impression, Judge R. continues:

"Nothing in the whole paragraph quoted above, until we reach the concluding sentence, could be more unexceptionable than the President's views of the powers and duties of the executive in conducting our intercourse with foreign nations. *It is limited, he tells us, to diplomacy* alone, and if that should fail, *it can proceed no further; that it cannot resort to force without the direct authority* of Congress; nay, he admits emphatically that it would have no authority to enter the territories of Nicaragua even to prevent the destruction of the transit and *protect the lives and property* of our citizens. Yet, in the very next breath he declares, that on a sudden emergency of this character, he would direct an armed force to march to their relief. Was ever a conclusion more at war with the premises? Did any absolute potentate ever more boldly proclaim a meditated and palpable usurpation? Has Senator Seward himself ever affected a loftier power to dispense with the laws and Constitution of the Union?

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Interesting Advices from Europe—Threatened Difficulty between France and Austria—Panic in the Money Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan 19.—The steamer City of Washington, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst, arrived here this morning.

Italian affairs were more threatening.

At the New Year levee of the Emperor Napoleon, he made a menacing remark to the Austrian minister, which attracted great attention and produced considerable sensation. The Emperor's words were as follows:

"I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were; but I request you to tell the Emperor my personal feelings for him have not changed."

The emphatic tone of the Emperor, and the animated gesture with which he accompanied his remark, attracted the attention of the assembled diplomatic corps.

The Bourse was closed till the 3d, but on the opening on Monday quite a panic prevailed—the decline in the funds being fully one per cent. On the 4th the Bourse continued depressed, and again the funds were rather lower.

The London Exchange sympathized with the Paris Bourse, and the decline at one time was nearly ¼ per cent.

The money market also closed flat at Vienna where, also, a panic prevailed, under a rumor that Austria would send troops to Belgrade.

Italy is still in an unsettled state, particularly Lombardy. The news from all parts is pregnant with alarm, and the steps which have been taken in Lombardy are almost tantamount to a state of siege.

The Spanish Ministry have declared that Spain will never sell the island of Cuba, and have protested against the insulting hypothesis to the country implied in the President's message.

Count Olozaga introduced a motion supporting the ministerial declaration, and it was unanimously approved.

Gold of Pike's Peak.

Specimens of gold from the Nebraska and Kansas mines, from no particular locality but from the diggings along the Platte River and Cherry Creek, above the town of Auraria, in Arapaho county, in Kansas, embracing the country for 10 or 15 miles around, have been analyzed at the Philadelphia Mint. The result of the assay is as follows:

Fineness, 968 thousandths; value, for ounce troy, after melting, $20 01. The loss in melting was very small; but in ordinary cases a deduction of two per cent from the above may be made in stating the value of *native* grains. A recent assay of a sample of gold from the same region gave a fineness of 964 thousandths; and a consequent value of $19 92 per ounce, after melting. These results seem to confirm the character of the Kansas and Nebraska gold, and show it to be of a very high fineness; much above that of California, and equal to that of Australia.

England, France and the U. States.

By the arrival at Halifax of the steamship "*Niagara*," we have a highly important piece of intelligence. It is that France has officially informed the British government of its cordial support, should the latter adopt measures to counteract the policy of President Buchanan, as announced in his recent message. This may prove but an idle rumor, and yet it is quite probable that Louis Napoleon has said something about the subject, and in a formal manner.—Mr. Buchanan has been particularly unfortunate in the Message alluded to. He has incensed Mexico and Spain, and now it would appear that he has raised the ire of the Emperor of the French, and induced him to propose an Anglo-French alliance, with reference to affairs in the New World. We confess, nevertheless, that we doubt the story of its full extent.—However averse England and France may be to the doctrines of Mr. Buchanan, they are not likely to interfere, except in the way of friendly protest.—*Penna. Iaq.*

Life in Japan.

THE WAY THEY DO BUSINESS.

The manner of doing business at Nagasaki is odd and very troublesome. In the first place no one but government officers are allowed to take any gold or silver money from a foreigner, under penalty of being disembowled.—All the specie that comes into the place is taken possession of by the government and custom house officers, and by them it is transferred to the imperial government officers at the seat of government. To purchase any articles on shore you must first proceed to the proper officer and give him your specie. In return, he gives you the currency of the country, which consists of pieces of thick paper about an inch wide and four inches long, and they are marked taels, half taels, one hundreth's of a tael, &c. They have the Dutch and Japanese characters upon them. A tael is twenty-three cents. With your pocket filled with this trash you can proceed to make such little purchases as you may wish. You enter one of the splendid bazaars, filled with the rich works of these people; you commence pricing the articles before you; you turn a little to the left or right, and close to your heels you perceive a Japanese Mandarin, or high official, with book, ink and pencil in hand. On inquiry, you find this individual to be a government officer, who is standing by to take down all sales, the articles sold, the price paid; the object of which is that a correct account of all goods leaving the piece may be accounted for at the Custom House, if it is not more than a tael's worth; also that the government shall not be deprived of its export duties.

Black and White Elopement.

The Editor of The Detroit Advertiser has had a conversation with Miss Judson of Pontiac, who eloped to Windsor C. W, and was there married to her colored lover. No signs of insanity, except her love for the negro—which she frankly avowed—was observed.—She is one of a family of 12 children, and 24 years of age—matured enough to make her own choice of a husband, one would think.—Her father—who is a very respectable looking man, about sixty years of age, has ever been distinguished for uprightness and piety. He said the negro had always been faithful and obedient, and he had allowed him many privileges colored people do not usually enjoy.—He sat at the table with the family, made one of the social circle evenings, and accompanied them to church. Mr. Judson denies, however, that he ever professed amalgamation doctrines. The negro is represented as about fifty years of age, his white wool showing off a countenance of superfine ivory black to a frightful advantage. In his escape from the South he received a shot in one of his legs, which adds nothing to the elegance of his locomotion, and there is not a solitary ivory remaining to relieve the horrid charm that yawns whenever he attempts a smile. Sarah was sharing a miserable shanty with this man in the suburbs of Windsor.

There was lately a false alarm of fire in the Victoria theatre, London, which caused a panic, and sixteen people were trampled to death.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 1859, 21 Monday, 14th day.

Duncan McVicker, Schellsburg; Jacob M. Barnet, E. Providenue; Philip Cuppet, Napier; Philip S. Croft, M. Woodberry: Joseph Fisher, W. Providence: James Fink, Hopewell: George W. Figart, Broadtop: George Fluck, Liberty: Henry S. Fluck, M. Woodberry: Acxander Fletcher, Southampton: Jonathan Hacleroad, Colerain: Michael Halderbaum, Bedord tp.: Reuben Mock, M Woodberry: Charles McLaughlin. Jr., E. Providence; Thomas H. Murray, W. Providence: Lewis May, Cumb. Valley: James Madara, M. Woodberry: Charles Pensyl, Colerain: Henry Reimund, Bed. Borough: Geo. Steckman, Monroe: George Tewell, Southampton. John Whetstone, Napier: Michael Weyant, Union: Solomon Williams, W. Providence.

PETIT JUROKS.

Jesse Ash, Cumb. Valley: Dr. G. W. Anderson, Bedford tp.: Alvey Boylan, Juniata: James Burns, Jr., do.: William Berkheimer, Union: Nicholas Boor, Cumb. Valley: D. Boyer M. Woodberry: A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg: Jer. Bowles, Bedford tp.: Wm. Cook, Londonderry: Wm. Defibaugh, Monroe: Joseph Dull, Juniata: John Evans, Londonderry: Martin Evans, Monroe: Samuel Elliot Cumb. Valley: Samuel Griffith, St. Clair: Mark Housare, Southampton: Samuel Han, M. Woodberry: Wm. Keyser, Juniata: John Keith, M. Woodberry: Adam Kettering, S. Woodberry: George K. Lysinger, Bedford tp.: Peter F. Lehman, Juniata: Adam F. Miller, Harrison: Jeremiah Mentger, M. Woodberry: Michael Miller, St. Clair. Wm. Nycum, Juniata: Samuel Nicodemus, S. Woodberry: Jacob Rinehart, Broadtop: Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry: John Smouse, Snake Spring: George Stiffler, Bed. Borough: Daniel Stoler, Liberty: Frederick Schnebly, Bedford tp.: Lewis A. Turner, Juniata: Henry Taylor, Napier: John C. Vickroy, Cumb. Valley: John Zook, M. Woodberry.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24. 1859.

Flour comes in very slowly and the market is firm. Sales of superfine at $5,62½a5,75, and extra at $6a625. There is no shipping demand, and the speculative inquiry has fallen off. Rye Flour firm at $4 and Corn Meal at $3,50.—Wheat in fair request, and 8000 bush. sold at $1,35a1,37 for red, and $1,48a1,55 for white. Rye sells freely at 87c. Corn dull and lower sales—yellow at 78a79c. Oats unchanged.—Provisions advancing. Sales mess pork at $18,50; hams in pickle at 9¼a9½, and 5000 lbs. shoulders at 6¼a7. Lard held at 12¼ in bbls. and 12½ in kegs. Whiskey is firm at 26a28c.

MARRIED.

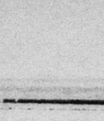
In Carthage, on Thursday evening the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. Q. Knight, Mr. WM. PERDEW, formerly of this place, and Miss REBECCA A. WESTBROOK, all of Carthage Ill.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. WM. FISHER of Schellsburg and Miss SUSAN SITTERS, of Napier township.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice



Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock s, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, schoo and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

CANCER CURED,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR LOSS OF BLOOD.

Cancers, Tumers, Wens, Scrofula, Ulcers, &c., cured in a short time, without the knife, by

Dr. MACNICHOL,

(*Colleague of the late Dr. Lounsberry, Dec'd.*)

No. 50. North FIFTH Street, below Arch, Phila.

The remarkable success which has attended the treatment of Cancers, Tumers, &c., by *Dr. MacNichol*, for a number of years past, has attracted the attention, and in many instances has secured the hearty approval of many eminent Physicians in Philadelphia, who are no longer willing to risk the dangers and uncertainties of *cutting*.

Cancer can be Cured!—if properly treated and promptly. A great majority of the cases of Cancer, can be effectually cured. The numerous patients, from every section of the country, who have been cured under this method of treatment is a guarantee of its superiority over every other known system.

Those who may be afflicted with these diseases, and desire further information or advice, will please address *Dr. MacNichol*, when they will receive prompt attention and a Copy of Phamplet, on the treatment of Cancers—free of charge.

White Swelling, Hip Disease, Scorfulous and Malignant Ulcers, Diseases of the *Mouth* and *Throat*, Ulcerations of the *Bones*, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, and all diseases of the *Skin*, permanently cured, and proper remedies sent—carefully packed—by Express to any part of the country.

In every case a plain description of the disease is required. Address, DR. MACNICHOL. No. 50 North 5th, St., PHILAD'A. Proprietor and Manufacturer of Dr. Lounsberry & Co's Celebrated *Imperial Depurative*, the best and most reliable Family Medicine of the Nineteenth Century, for the cure of all diseases originating in Impunities of the Blood.

Jan. 28, 1859.—8m.

NOTICE.

THE following persons have filed their petitions for license in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Session of the peace of Bedford County, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next.

Shannon Mullin,	Bedford tp.	Tavern.
John B Castner,	Broadtop "	"
Frederick Hilderbrant,	Juniata tp.	"
Joseph Gonden,	" "	"
David Hagey,	Liberty "	"
William Dibert,	West Providence tp.	"
Philip Steckman,	" "	"
P. G. Morgart,	" "	"
Fredrick Berkhimer,	St. Clair "	"

S. H. TATE, *Clerk.*

Clerks Office Jan. 28, 1859.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February term (14th day) 1859.

John Hoyle	vs	Wm. Keyser
Levi Hardinger	"	John C. Morgart
Fred. Hilderbrand	"	C. H. Kremer
A. Blairs use	"	John Blair et. al.
Juniata School District	"	L. A. Turner
William Oss	"	Arnold Lashley
T. McCauley & Co.	"	John Davidson & Co.
James Entriken	"	D. Washabaugh et. al.
Joseph Burgess	"	Wm. Keyser et. al.
Henry Gates	"	Milford James
Jonathan H. Dicken	"	Jesse Dicken Jr.
Wm. Forbes	"	Patrick Burns et. al.
Dr. G. W. Anderson	"	A. E. Cox.

S. H. TATE, *Proth'y.*

Proth'y Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Kinzey Ake, late of Union township, deceased, —all persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 7, 1859. Adm'r.

Auditors Notice.

IN the matter of the Citation to the Executors of the last will &c., of Dan'l Wisegarver, dec'd the undersigned, appointed Auditor to ascertain and report whether any, and if any, what part of the lands should be sold, rented, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his Office in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 10th day of February next, when and where all persons interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 7, 1859. Auditor

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 14th day of February, next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Jan. 14, 1859.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fi. fas., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford on Monday, the 14th day of February, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All defendants', John King & Thomas King's, right, title and interest in and to one tract of land, containing 287 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story mansion house, 13 tenant houses, store house, ware house, one iron forge, saw-mill, coal house, large new bank barn, 2 frame stables and other out-buildings thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of James Fink, Jacob Steel, John Gates, and others, known as the Bedford Forge property.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 206 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of Lucinda Piper and others—known as the John McIlnay tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less. with a log house thereon erected, on the waters of Yellow Creek; adjoining lands of Piper and Fink, George B. Kay's heirs and others, in the name of John King.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land, containing 402 acres, more or less; adjoining the Bedford Forge and others, in the name of Stephen Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Richard Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 404 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Joseph Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 409 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, known in the the name of Samuel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 424 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Alexander Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 413 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John McIlnay.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of David Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 385 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Timothy Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of Israel Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 392 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others in the name of Zachariah Moan.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 421 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Boyd.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 429 acres, more or less, adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 432 acres more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Isabel Davis.

ALSO—One tract of land containg 441 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of William Piper.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 477 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others; in the name of John Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 442 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Ignatius Hardin.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 434 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of James Wilson

ALSO—One tract of land containing 2372 acres, more or less; about 100 cleared and under fence, with one charcoal furnace, one bloom forge, with four refining fires, one mansion house, one brick office and store house, ware house, 13 tenant houses, 6 stables one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, coal house, iron house, and other outbuildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Eichelberger, on the North, Henry Gates and Eli Fluke, on the South and West, and Broad Top on the East—known as the Lemnos Iron Works property.

ALSO—One tract of land in Woodcock valley, known as the Bender ore bank containing 256 acres, more or less; adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved land containing 33 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others; warranted in the name of Thomas and John King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 420 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of John Cheney.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 428 acres. more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Maria Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 374 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Hannah Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 421 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of George F. Alberti.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others, in the name of Peter Swope and J. King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining the above and others in the name of Casper Fluck; known as the Fluck ore bank.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less; adjoining the above and others—known as the Daughinbaugh improvement.

ALSO—One tract of land containining 100 acres more or less, adjoining Martin Hoover on the west and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; adjoining Martin Hoover on the east and others, being a part of the Dyke's tract; and all the above described lands situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John King and Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 40 acres more or less; about all cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of James Price, Henry Gates and others—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas King.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 265 acres, more or less; about 50 acres, cleared and under fence, with 2 dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Iams, Solomon Smith and others.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling and kitchen attached and log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of De'ft, William Iams, Arnold Lashley and others.

ALSO—One other tract of land containing 53 acres, more or less, unimproved, adjoining lands of John Johnson, John Bennett and others.

ALSO—One other tract known as the mansion place, containing 263 acres, more or less; about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with dwelling house and store room attached, double log barn, frame stable, and other out-buildings thereon erected; adjoining lands of Mrs. Nancy Elbin, Elza McIlfish, Joshua Browning and others. And all the above described lands situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lashley.

ALSO—All Defendant, D. S. Berkstresser's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called Buck Bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less; about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected; adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester, on the west and the Juniata river on the north and east—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of D. S. Berkstresser.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 60 feet on front street and extending back to the furnace race and to an alley, on the north, lying triangular, containing about one eighth of an acre—situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 86 acres, more or less; about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, cabin house and double log barn thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Blackburn, Isaac Cuppett and others—situate in Napier township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Tawney.

ALSO—All De'ft, William Patton's interest, in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, bounded by lands formerly owned by Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton and James Cunningham & Co., containing 106½ acres and allowance, &c., being the same tract, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of William Patton.

ALSO—All Deft's interest in and to a certain two story plank frame toll and dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet—situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, erected on and over the road of said Company, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto, with the rights and privileges thereunto belonging, and taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 44 acres, more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; adjoining lands of William Thompson, James Ray, Watsons heirs and others—situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Richardson Def't.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 27 feet on main street and extending back about 220 feet to an alley, with a two story plank house thereon erected, adjoining an alley on the Northeast, and lot of Dominick Feeny on the South, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John McCaffey and wife Def'ts

ALSO One tract of land containing 190 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, double frame barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Abraham Sills, Anthony Zimmers, and others, situate Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Reighart Def't.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown fronting 55 feet on main street and extending back 220 to an alley, with a two story frame store house thereon erected, adjoining other lots of Deft. Joseph Crisman on the north and fronting 220 feet on street running from the Juniata River to the town of Saxton on the south. Situate in Liberty township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Crisman.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Jan. 21, 1859.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, for Confirmation on Tuesday the 15th day of February, next at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Fickes, late of Union tp. dec'd.

The account of John Mower, Esq., Guardian of Caroline Couley, formerly Caroline Miller, one of the daughters of Thos. B. Miller, dec'd.

The second account of Samuel Brown, Esq., Surviving Executor of the last will, &c., of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

The account of John Blankly, Esq., Guardian of the Minor Children of John Grubb, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of John L. Grove, Administrator of the Estate of David F. Cheney, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Mahala Weimer, Administratrix of the Estate of James Weimer, late of Monroe tp., dec'd.

The account of Thomas G. Wright, Administrator of the Estate of Rebecca Wright, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of Adam Burgerd. Guardian of Sarah S. Kelly, and of the Minor Children of Jacob S. Kelly, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq., Guardian of Phoebe, Catharine and Susan Suerly, minor Children of William Suerly, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Dull. Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Isaac Gochenour, late of Juniata Township, dec'd.

The account of Benjamin Hull, Esq., Executor of last will, &c., of Hannah Hull, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

The account of David Gochenour, Executor of the last will, &c., of J. Gochenour, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The first account of John C. Riffle, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata tp., dec'd.

The account of John B. Longenecker, Administrator of the Estate of Abel Griffith, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd.

The account of David Lingenfelter, Administrator of the Estate of Abraham Lingenfelter, late of Napier tp., dec'd.

The account of Daniel Sheck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Cartright, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Beckley, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Hancock, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Louisa Hammer, late of Cincinnati Ohio, dec'd.

The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Kinsey Ake, late of Union tp., dec'd.

The account of John C. Vickroy, Administrator of the Estate Susan Bruner, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The administration account of Daniel Helsel administrator of the Estate of Jacob Helsel, late of of Bedford tp. dec'd.

SAML H. TATE *Register.*

Register's Office, Jan. 14, 1859.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS IN THE WEST:

80 ACRES in Brown County, Kansas, 3 miles west of Hiawatha, on the old St. Jo. road, and 18 miles from White Cloud on the Missouri River.—ALSO 80 ACRES, 15 miles west of Atchison, Kansas. These are fine rolling prairie lands within less than a mile of timber and running water. ALSO 320 ACRES, well timbered and watered, in St. Francis County, Missouri. ALSO 40 ACRES well timbered, in Grant County, Indiana.

And the following lands in Bedford County:

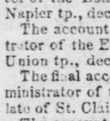
ABOUT 50 ACRES, well timbered, in Cumberland Valley Township, 9 miles from Bedford, near to John McFerrans. ALSO 428 ACRES timbered land, 2 miles south of Rainsburg on the road to Southampton. ALSO 430 acres, timber-land, in Union Township, on Bobbs Creek, about 2 miles above Conrad's Saw-Mill. ALSO five-twelfths of a tract containing 265 acres and 148 perches of Broadtop coal land. ALSO 110 ACRES of first quality lime stone land a half a mile south of Bedford, known as the Vonderasmith Farm, 100 acres cleared, a never failing spring of excellent water, a tolerable barn, and small frame house.

For the present I may be found at Mrs. Cook's Hotel.

WM. M. HALL.

Jan. 7, 1859.

Bedford County ss.



The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. H. Irwin and —— his wife and his heirs, and James N. Lane and —— his wife and his heirs, and all others interested in the premises

GREETING;

We command and firmly enjoin you that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said Court to be held in Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to show cause if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of Peter F. Kessler, Leonard G. Kessler and John Whitay, on their complaint against you, before our said Court, duly exhibited, should not be examined and their testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said Court in order to perpetuate the same agreeably to the Constitution of our Government and the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford the 23d day of November A. D. 1858.

Jan. 14, 1859.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorantat Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Augst 6, 1858.

STATEMENT

OF Receipts and Expenditurer, of the Bedford Hall Association, from its organization in 1851, to 31 December 1858, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.

Cash paid in on 870 shares of Capital Stock,		$4,096,50
Aggregate of Rents received,	1,486,96	
Cash from Insurance Company,	163,12	
Miscellaneous,	4,00	1,654,08
Total,		$5,750,58

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid on purchase of Real Estate, including interest;		$4,420,98	
Cash paid for Repairs,	732,63		
" " " Taxes,	259 66		
" " " Insurance,	129,00		
" " " Dividends,	53,52		
" " Miscellaneous,	67,00	1,241,81	$5,662,79
Balance,			$87,79

ASSETS,—EXCLUSIVE OF REAL ESTATE.

Cash on hand as above,	$ 87,79
Due on Subscription to Capital Stock,	253,50
Rents due from sundry persons,	338,00
	$679,29

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Wm. Hartley on purchase money,	$297,16
Int. from 1 March 1858.	
Sundry accounts for Repairs estimated at	30,00

For full details, see Books and accounts of Secretary and treasurer.

Published by order of Trustees.

FR. JORDAN, Secty. JNO. MOWER, Prest.

Jan. 7, 1859.

STATEMENT

OF the Receipts and Expenditures of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, from the first day of January, 1858, to the third day of January, 1859.

To Balance in the treasury, 1st 1859, Jan.		$ 672,90¾
To amount of toll Received in year 1858,		1,824,23¾
		$2,497,14¼
By Amount of Expenditures same time,		$1,672,56
Balance in the treasury at settlement including bad and uncurrent money,		$824,58¼
		$2,497,14

No dividend was made.

EMANUEL STATLER, Prest.

PETER SCHELL, Treasurer.

The board adopted the following Resolution 3d day, January 1859.

Resolved, That the gate keepers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby directed not to trust any person for toll hereafter, and that suits be instituted against any person, who shall attempt in any way to defraud the Company out of their toll, or shall neglect, or refuse to stop to pay toll at any toll house of the Company; and that John P. Reed, Esq., or some other attorney be employed to attend to suits for the fine accrued by such conduct; and the gate keepers are requested to give notice to said Attorney or Treasurer, President or any one of the Managers of the Company, of such offender forwith in person or by writing, and that this Resolution be published in the Bedford papers.

EMANUEL STATLER, Prest.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'ty.

Jan. 7, 1859.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE

NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PRO. O. J. WOOD for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restoratire*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

☞THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance through some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.—*Woman's Advocate*, Philadelphia.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hoir Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly,
S. T. STOCKMAN.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely.—In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.—Yours &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1859.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1859.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two tea-spoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks, while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as it by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.—ez.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the Citation to Wm. Smith, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Smith, dec'd:—

The undersigned appointed an auditor to take testimony and report the facts in this case, will attend, for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 27th day of January inst., when and where all persons interested may attend.

Jan. 7, 1857. JNO MOWER, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been gran

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a life spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,

334 acres in Story Co., Iowa

ALSO,

113 acres in Pottawattamie Co., Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

1280 acres land in Austin County, Texas, East of the Brazos River on the Texas central rail road which runs through the land. It is well watered being upon the head waters of Cypress creek.

ALSO,

320 acres in Comanche County, Texas, on Wreslers creek, 4 miles East of the Leon River, and on the line of the Memphis and El Passo rail road now in process of construction.

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson pr perty" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well, and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by, leading to Hollidaysburg, which, with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shinghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
E'en wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS, AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office one door West of the Union Hotel.

Dec. 24, 1858.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal.*

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or night at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

August 6, 1858.

APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Liberty Township on Monday the 10th day of January next, at the house of George Tricker.

Broad Top Township on Tuesday the 11th at the house of James S. Beckwith.

East Providence Township on Wednesday the 12th at the house of D. A. T. Black

Monroe Township on Thursday the 13th at the house of Mrs. Rity.

Southampton Township on Friday the 14th at the house of William Adams Esq.

Colerain Township on Saturday the 15th at the house of Joshua Filler

Cumberland Valley Township on Monday the 17th at the house of Jacob Anderson.

Londonderry Township on Tuesday the 18th at the house of John Miller.

Harrison Township on Wednesday the 19th at the house of V. B. Wertz.

Juniata Township on Thursday the 20th at the house of Joseph Foller.

Napier township on Friday the 21st at the house of J. M. Robison, (in the Borough of Schellsburg.)

Schellsburg Borough on Monday the 24th at the house of J. M. Robison.

St. Clair Township on Tuesday the 25th at the house of Gideon D. Trout.

Union Township on Wednesday the 26th at the house of Michael Wyant.

Middle Woodbery Township on Thursday the 27th at the house of Henry Fluck.

South Woodberry Township on Friday the 28th at the house of A. & J. Stoner.

Hopewell Township on Saturday the 29th at the house of John Dasher.

West Providence Township on Monday the 31st at the house of Philip Steckman.

Snakespring township on Tuesday the 1st day of February next at the house of Daniel L. Defibaugh.

Bedford Township on Wednesday the 2d at the Commissioners office.

Bedford Borough on Thursday the 3rd at the Commissioners office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves agrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their greivances for redress according to law.

H. NICODEMUS Clerk } *H. J. BRUNER,*
Commissioners office. } *C. EVANS,*
Dec. 24, 1858.–d. } *J. BECKLEY, Com'rs.*

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

SELLING OFF AT COST.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH wishes to retire from business, and will sell an entire Stock of goods at cost! Ladies wishing to supply themselves with goods at wholesale prices, would do well to call before the following handsome articles are disposed of.

Rich silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Poplins, French and American De Lanes, Velvets, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantles, Ladies' and Childrens' Furs, Clouds, Hoods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Work, Gloves, Hoisery, Shoes, Jewelry, Perfumery, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods.

Milliners would find it to their advantage to examine the assortment in the Millinery department.

Dec. 17, 1858.

Estate of Samuel Carteright Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Carteright late of Middle Woodberry Township Bedford County dec'd all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the undersigned at Claysburg Blair County Pa. *DANIEL SHOCK.*
Dec. 24, 1858. *Adm'r.*

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.

N. B. Music ged to order.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 7, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Shoes, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Borough,—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7, 1859. O. E. SHANNON, Adm'r.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of u'timate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.–tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.–zz.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞ Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3, 1858.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg

SHRYOCK & SMITH,

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithograph, and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 7, 1857.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.–8m

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a complete stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts. up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1,50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.

Oct. 15, 1858.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5. 1858.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.

June 18, 1858.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in ... Teeth will be plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

☞ All work is done in a thorough, and workmanlike manner, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

☞ Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

Dissolution.

THE firm of TAYLOR & MOWRY is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by JNO. TAYLOR, who will hold himself ready at all times to accomodate the public with *Leather* on the most reasonable terms.—The books of the firm will remain in the hands of John A. Mowry for settlement, and all persons interested are earnestly requested to call and make settlement at once. All those neglecting this notice may expect after the first day of February next to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Dec. 31, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞ TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞ THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞ GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185', he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Searcher,' but I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous Tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her

JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do.; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Water-treet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.–6m.

DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED, YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 Nbrth Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.–zz.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted the subscriber, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to make payment on or before the 15th January inst. All those failing to attend to this matter will find their accounts in the hands of the proper officer for collection. ISAAC LIPPEL.

Jan. 7, 1859–c.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HEYDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2 50 per week. Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $69,00 to $70,00.

☞ Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Oct. 1, 1858.–2y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All Kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.–tf.

CASH BUYERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND buy your goods at the CHEAP STORE of

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

Where they have just received their second supply of

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Embracing a large and well selected Stock of all kinds of Goods for the season, and at greatly REDUCED PRICES. They call special attention to their

Boot and Shoe Department,

Where you will find a large and varied stock of

BOOTS and SHOES,

Made expressly to their order, and which they will sell at the lowest prices.

N. B. Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Dec. 3, 1858.–2m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

Valentine Steckman, PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 23, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

May 22, 1857.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

J. B. BAKER.

May 7, 1858

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BRODE.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., }
Sept. 24, 1858. }

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

de14 DANIEL BORDER.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.